

6,000 IN GARDEN CHEER AS REDS STUR COUNTRY

Assertion That U. S. Is
"Brutal" Brings Shrieks
of Delight.

ORATORS EXERCISE CARE
Stop Just Short of Exhorta-
tions to Violence—East-
man Quotes Polk.

The one big laugh of the evening in Madison Square Garden, where 6,000 persons gathered last night to protest against the raid on the bureau of the Russian Soviet Republic, came when Max Eastman declared that he was an American citizen.

Comrade Eastman made the admission good naturedly, and then he read what he said was a translation from the cipher of a secret cable from acting Secretary of State Polk in Washington advising President Wilson to use some of his confidential force to hold border up the Siberian Railway.

Mr. Polk warned the President that the extra session was regarded as inevitable and predicted such virulent attacks on the Administration's Russian policy from the Republicans that it would be hopeless to ask for an appropriation. Eastman refused even to discuss where he had got the cipher message.

Comrade Eastman declared that this constituted President Wilson's own private war against the Soviet Republic.

Otherwise the Garden flamed into its now familiar state of pink. The 6,000 revolutionists cheered when one Dennis E. Batt of Michigan said the Government of the United States was the most ruthless and vicious on the face of the earth. They howled with glee when C. E. Ruthenberg of Cleveland told them the left wing of the Socialist party was growing so fast that it would soon sweep the present Government out of existence; they gave unqualified applause when James Larkin of Ireland, alluded to Samuel Gompers as the foremost enemy of Jewish Jewry, and they swelled into really belated cheers when Rose Pastor Stokes asked what the more than 6,000 hiring militiamen who played soldier in the streets on Wednesday night would do in the face of their millions when it came to a showdown.

Leading Red Judges.

But when a couple of pug nosed cops, directed by a Lieutenant named Flannery, walked into the center of the mob and removed, vigorously, a young man who attempted to interfere when the cops told his lady friend to stop waving her red hat like a red flag, the revolution did not revolute. It just stopped cheering. L. C. A. K. Martens, who was about to speak, said the "letter" and settled down to listen to Martens's mild, little speech.

Always the inflammatory orator stopped just short of the straight out advice to violence. Thus it was when Dennis E. Batt worked up to his peroration. The allusion to the Government of the United States as the most ruthless and vicious on the face of the earth was just his exordium. He went from that to a prediction of a "fight, a nasty fight from the capitalists."

He told his hearers how they were in bondage and slavery and all that sort of thing, neglecting to mention their admirable sack suits and silk gowns, not to mention the real leather shoes, such as do not to-day exist in Russia, and to totally ignoring the violently waved smart millinery of both men and women. He was going in great shape, and as his next sentence began reporters for a mere capitalist press looked nervously toward the exits.

"There is just one thing, the capitalist class will listen to," he blazed out the edge of the railing. "There is just one argument they can understand," and every one thought he was going to talk about the old whiff of grape-shot or the more modern mitrailleuse as he made his dramatic pause. But what he said was:

"Power!"

And then he went on to tell all his hearers that they ought to join the left wing of the Socialist party. He did not mention either initiation fees or dues. But he said that eventually it would make the capitalists tremble in their boots.

C. E. Ruthenberg went even further along these lines than did Comrade Batt. Ruthenberg for the first time told how the revolution happened in Russia.

How Russia Revolutionized.

"It was the growth of an idea," he said in the sweetest voice. "The idea grew and grew until one day it just crowded the ground out from under the rotten czar and his friends and they dropped."

There was never a word about the bullets and the bayonets and the hangings and the looting that the capitalist press have faked pictures and stories about from Russia. It was all the idea, according to Comrade Ruthenberg. He never even mentioned violence except to say that the capitalist class in raiding Comrade Martens's nest in Portlith street had started the ball rolling by breaking their own capitalist laws.

The broom was Comrade Ruthenberg's favorite weapon. The idea always "swept," according to the accurate information he presented of conditions in Russia, Hungary and maybe in Germany. And the idea was going to "sweep" things out in this country, too.

The secret telegram from Secretary Polk to Secretary Lansing, which Comrade Eastman read, was as follows:

"COW Green & Cipher, Washington, Dated January 24th, 1919. Received 25th, 2:25 P. M.

"Ammission, Paris, 351, January 24th, 1919. Very confidential.

"For the Secretary of State, referring to answer to 376, January 21, regarding Siberian Railway plans, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the political situation here.

feel that the extra session should be considered in the light of the Russian Republics. The Committee of various committees will make attacks on every phase of policy of the administration in Russia. We are now committed to a plan for the operation of railways in Siberia and the need is as urgent as ever, but I wish to lay stress on the fact that money must be supplied in large sums in order to carry through the plan. In view of the attitude of Congress on the Food Bill, I should give up the possibility of securing money for this purpose by an appropriation. The Russian Ambassador has no funds for any railway repair organization and has already exhausted some set aside for maintaining railway service.

"I am taking the liberty of stating the case baldly, so that the President and yourself may have all the facts before you before he commits himself to supply the money for the purpose from his private fund.

"I have asked Wooler to express his views on the situation and as soon as I hear from him will cable you again.

"I have not communicated with the Japanese Government our formal acceptance, and for this reason would like to have your views as soon as possible.

"Yours, Acting."

Explains Secret Fund.

Mr. Eastman then explained the funds called "private" were not the personal money of the President, but that it was a fund set aside two years ago for the expenditure of the war against Germany. He and the audience characterized the use of this money against the Soviet Republic as a "betrayal."

Other speakers said he was in the prosecution of the war against Germany. He and the audience characterized the use of this money against the Soviet Republic as a "betrayal."

"Ambassador Martens confined his remarks to a restatement of the purposes of the mission here. He said that Russia wanted to establish a society under Marxian socialism and wanted to be allowed to do so. He said that he only wanted to establish relations with the United States, and that naturally his sympathies went to the Socialist party here as most nearly approaching the creed of his own country. He said the legislative committee was utterly unqualified in attributing wrong motives to him and to his work.

Other speakers said he was in the same situation here as was Benjamin Franklin when the latter was in monarchical France representing the American Revolution. Eastman said the French traitor Franklin with scrupulous courtesy and regard for international law. He also reminded his hearers that a man named Denny had been indicted in Philadelphia in the early part of the last century for "bringing into contempt the principle of revolution."

Joseph Larkin told the audience that there were 30,000 organized Irish workmen in the city official, financial and industrial and in actual contact with the Soviet Government in Russia. He advised his hearers to march to the docks and demand that the ships be taken to the country where the worker can live—Russia.

The Russian speaker was M. Stokolsky, a Russian Socialist party in the United States. A man at the press table who knew Russian said after the meeting that Stokolsky was a "very good fellow."

Stokolsky said that the hand of the evening until the episode of the arrest, was merely a lot of George Cohen flag gags, with the Soviet in the background. He said that the "letter" was a "very good fellow."

The man granted was booked at the East Twenty-second street police station as Joseph Larkin, 33 East Thirtieth street, charged with disorderly conduct. He was taken to the station. His woman companion was not arrested, being merely escorted from the hall. Once when Larkin was being taken out, he was taken into the station. Though the excitement was noisy, he was quickly recaptured. Under Capt. Post there were 100 uniformed patrolmen, and the "letter" was taken to the station. The "letter" was taken to the station. The "letter" was taken to the station.

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"Critical spirit to-day is being clearly manifested in regard to Russia."

"By attacks on War Trade Board Russian Bureau."

"By attacks on personal conduct of Ambassador Martens. La Guardia apparently not his information from Consul Winslow now at Welland and Lieut. Commander Farley, formerly at St. Petersburg, now Naval Attache at Madrid."

"By Senator Johnson's continually attacking the administration for keeping troops in Russia and Siberia."

"There is no question but that the Republicans are trying to force an extra session, and leading Democrats seem to

feel that the extra session should be considered in the light of the Russian Republics. The Committee of various committees will make attacks on every phase of policy of the administration in Russia. We are now committed to a plan for the operation of railways in Siberia and the need is as urgent as ever, but I wish to lay stress on the fact that money must be supplied in large sums in order to carry through the plan. In view of the attitude of Congress on the Food Bill, I should give up the possibility of securing money for this purpose by an appropriation. The Russian Ambassador has no funds for any railway repair organization and has already exhausted some set aside for maintaining railway service.

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REDS' RETRIBUTION LIST UNCOVERED

Former Interpreter of Lusk
Committee Fears Vengeance
for Recent Raid.

OFFICIALS ARE SILENT

Ex-Attache of U. S. Embassy
Blames Investigators for
Manner of Seizures.

It was reported yesterday that the Lusk Legislative Committee, in its raid on the office of the Russian Soviet Bureau had found a "retribution list" containing the names of all those in this country known to be actively anti-Bolshevik. Alessandro Carasso, Ph. D., formerly an interpreter in the employ of the committee, was quoted as saying he had seen such a list and that the intention of the Bolsheviks was to use it to wreak vengeance upon relatives or friends of the persons listed who might happen to be in Russia.

At his home, 189 Oxford street, Brooklyn, last night, Mr. Carasso denied he had ever seen such a list, but said he was sure of its existence. Archibald E. Stevenson, assistant counsel of the committee, refused to give any information in regard to anything that had not been brought out in the evidence. Chairman Lusk and Attorney-General Newton were out of the city.

Mr. Carasso said he was opposed to the theories and acts of the Bolsheviks, but that he did not believe the Lusk committee was properly equipped to make adequate investigation of the subject here, nor did he approve of what he called the "brutal" manner in which the committee was making the raid. He resigned his position as interpreter two days later. He said he had lived in Soviet Russia and feared the vengeance of the Bolsheviks.

"My wife and children are still there," he added, "and may pay dearly for this escapade of Stevenson's group."

Tells of Soviet Boast.

A graduate of the University of Moscow, Mr. Carasso at one time was an attaché of the American Embassy in Russia. He was familiar with the methods used by the Bolsheviks, he declared. They would wreak their vengeance upon relatives or friends of the persons listed who might happen to be in Russia. He resigned his position as interpreter two days later. He said he had lived in Soviet Russia and feared the vengeance of the Bolsheviks.

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"CITY OF NEW YORK" UNKNOWN IN MAILED

Air Service Letter, So Ad-
dressed, Promptly Lost.

It developed at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday that the Post Office Department could not find the "City of New York," so the post office promptly lost a letter addressed in that way on April 20. Major-General Charles T. Menoher, of the army's air service, sent the letter asking the city authorities to cooperate with the Government in the establishment of landing fields. The fact was not known until an inquiry was made of Comptroller Craig as to what action had been taken by the Board of Estimate.

Another copy of the document was forwarded and the Comptroller placed it before the board yesterday. The general policy outlined by the War Department is to ask various cities to establish landing fields to be used for commercial purposes except in times of war. The Government wishes the cities to pay the expense of establishing and maintaining fields, but promises to provide hangars. The proposition was referred to the Committee on Finance and Budget.

When President Moran of the Board of Aldermen presented a report asking funds be appropriated to enable the Public Service Commission to make plans for a tunnel under the Narrows to connect Staten Island with the Fourteenth Avenue subway, the board voted to refer the matter to the Committee on Finance and Budget.

"It is an idle dream to ask us to build a subway to Staten Island. The future was mortgaged to build subways eleven years ago and the city has not had money enough since to build schools, fire houses and hospitals. In some of the hospitals the congestion is unspeakable, and the city has not had money to build any more subways. The city can't build any more subways for five years and we might as well tell the people of Staten Island so."

The matter was shunted to the Committee on Finance and Budget, of which the Comptroller is the chairman.

It is proposed that the city build a structure on the site of the old West Thirtieth street police station, to be used by the Health Department. The owner of the private building occupied by the department has raised the rent and the city has refused to pay it, so that after the present lease expires at the end of a year it would cost the city \$100,000 a year. A decision to carry out the proposition will probably be made at the next meeting of the board.

SOLDIERS GET GOOD JOBS.

One Member of "Flying Wedge" Finds \$3,000 Place.

The discharged service men who were sent out by the Knights of Columbus to hunt jobs for their brother fighters, in addition to finding several hundred new jobs, are obtaining good positions themselves.

One member of the "Flying Wedge," Richard O'Neill, veteran of the old Sixty-second Infantry, was awarded a Medal of Honor, has captured a \$3,000 a year position; Capt. Thomas J. O'Connor is now a sales promoter at \$2,500 a year; Joseph J. Whately has become chauffeur to the President of Costa Rica. The wage of the others of the original "Flying Wedge" averages over \$40 a week.

CHILD'S BODY FOUND IN LAKE.

Members of Elks Lodge Help in Search Near Ashbury Park.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., June 20.—The body of Ruth Moore, two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Moore of Madison, N. J., was found in Deak Lake this afternoon.

The child disappeared yesterday afternoon while her mother was in the kitchen of her home, and for some time it was feared she had been kidnapped. Many members of the Elks Lodge, who have been in session here, joined in the search for the child.

It is feared the child wandered too near the edge of the lake and fell into the water.

FRENCH AIRMEN IN MOROCCO.

Flight Across Mediterranean Made Without Incident.

CASABLANCA, Morocco, June 20.—Lieut. Lemaître and Adj. Guignard, French aviators attempting a flight from Paris to Agadir, Dakar, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday and will start for Agadir to-morrow.

The airmen left Paris Wednesday morning, intending to make their first stop at Madrid, but were forced to descend at Casaux, near Arachon, thirty-five miles southwest of Bordeaux. They left Casaux at 8 o'clock this morning and made the flight to Casablanca without incident.

FEDERAL RAIL CONTROL ASKED.

Train Dispatchers Say Rule Has Been Successful.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Unanimous endorsement of Government control of railroads was voted to-day by the 250 delegates to the National Association of Train Dispatchers. C. L. Darling, secretary of the organization, explained the organization thought some form of general control of all systems was necessary.

"The Government control during the war has been fairly successful," he said, "and we therefore believe that should be continued, especially through the reconstruction period."

CONTRACTOR GETS TEN YEARS.

W. B. Treadwell Also Fined \$25,000 for Nitrate Theft.

NORFOLK, Va., June 20.—W. B. Treadwell, a contractor, convicted of embezzlement from the Government in connection with nitrate shipments, was sentenced in the Federal District Court to-day to ten years imprisonment and a fine of \$25,000. Evidence at the trial was that shipments valued at \$100,000 which he handled disappeared in transit. Treadwell has fled an appeal.

Ferishing Going to London.

LONDON, June 20.—Gen. Ferishing, the American Commander in Chief, will come to London next Tuesday for the annual visit of the American Ambassador, signing the peace terms. While he is in England he will go to Oxford to receive the degree of doctor of civil law.

BOYCOTT RIOTS IN CHINA.

Students' Demonstration Over Peace Causes 9,000 Arrests.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Arrest of 9,000 Chinese students at Peking by Chinese and Japanese military authorities was said in official circles here to-day to have resulted from the anti-Japanese boycott protesting out of the decision of the peace conference on the Shantung question.

Fuchow, in Fukien Province, opposite Formosa, has been held by the Japanese since the outbreak of the revolution. It was said, and when the disorders began they were reported to have been regarded as justification for the Japanese to occupy the province. The Chinese authorities, fearing forcible action by Japan, are said to have been trying to stop the boycott, which has been largely fomented by Chinese students.

VILLA DISCLAIMS ANY REPRISAL AIM

Sends Courier to U. S. Side
With Message He Will
Not Attack.

HE ACCUSES FEDERAL

Charges Shots Were Fired
Into El Paso to Draw
American Fire.

EL PASO, June 20.—Villa will make no reprisals upon American property and lives in Mexico because American troops drive his men back from the border Sunday night, a courier from Villa's camp near Villa Ahumada, who arrived here last night on an important mission, declared.

They also had a communication from Gen. Felipe Angeles for Brig.-Gen. James H. Erwin, district commander. The communication asked the reason why American troops crossed to the Mexican side Sunday night. The courier was sent back to his chief to-night with the reply that Gen. Erwin would have nothing to do with the Villa chief.

"There is but one Government in Mexico recognized by the United States and that is the Government of the United States. You or your principal are in no way connected with or claim to be connected with that Government which is recognized by the United States of America," Gen. Erwin's reply read.

"I therefore decline to have any communication whatsoever with you or your principal on any subject relating in any way to those governments."

Gen. Angeles's communication was forwarded to Major-Gen. Cabell, commander of the Southern Department, who sent it to Major-General Erwin.

The courier said Villa was afraid the Carranza soldiers would fire into El Paso and force American troops to cross, and that he believed Villa was afraid that once outside of Juarez three days hoping that the Carranza soldiers would come out from the town and give battle in the open.

The courier said the first Villa knew of the American expedition was when he heard bursts of shrapnel, whereupon he ordered his men to evacuate the town and leave for the foothills at once. He was more than a mile from town at the time and left immediately for his base near Samalayuca.

It is not reasonable, according to the courier, to believe Villa's men would enfilade across the border into El Paso when Villa hesitated to attack Juarez for fear bullets would fall in El Paso and bring about complications with the United States.

The courier said Villa did not participate in the first night's fighting, but he believed Villa was waiting for the fighting to begin in the streets and directed the fighting in the streets and around the custom house at the time. Villa had 4,000 men in his entire command, and 1,000 participated in the attack, he said.

The Villa officer confirmed the death of Manuel Castro and Alberto Jimenez, who were killed in the first night's fighting. He said Villa lost seventy men in the fighting and had 110 wounded. He denied reports that Hipolito Villa, brother of the commander, had died at Samalayuca.

JUAREZ, June 20.—Troops destined for the Carranza district to guard the border, were ordered to leave the city and directed the fighting in the streets and around